

# Congress OF THE

begun and held at the  
Wednesday, the fourth of March, one

**THE** Constitution of a number of the States  
or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added: And as

**RESOLVED**, by the Senate and House  
of both Houses concurring, that the following Articles be proposed to the Legislatures of  
when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, to be valid, to all intents and purposes

**ARTICLES** in addition to, and under  
the Legislatures of the several States, pursuant to the fifth Article of the original Consti-

Article the first..... After the first enumeration required by the first Article of the Constitution,  
One hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Cong-  
every forty thousand persons, until the number of Representatives shall as-  
not be less than two hundred Representatives, nor more than one Rep-

Article the second..... No law, varying the compensation for the services of the Senators and

Article the third..... Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or

United States,

City of New York, in  
the thousand seven hundred and eighty nine.

States having, at the time of their adoption, the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconception  
in the minds of the people, and to preserve the ground of public confidence in the Government, with best care to be had, to be inserted in the  
House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two  
of the several States, as Amendments to the Constitution of the United States; all, or any of which articles,  
express, as part of the said Constitution, 1791.

Amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress, and ratified by  
Constitution.

tion, there shall be one Representative for every thirty thousand, until the number shall amount to  
Congress, that there shall be not less than one hundred Representatives, nor less than one Representative for  
will amount to two hundred, after which the proportion shall be so regulated by Congress, that there shall  
be one Representative for every fifty thousand persons.

and Representatives, shall take effect, until an election of Representatives shall have intervened.

ion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of

the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a  
Article the fourth. A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free  
Article the fifth. No Soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent  
Article the sixth. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects,  
but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly  
Article the seventh. No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous  
naval offence, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or  
jeopardy of life or limb: nor shall be compelled in any criminal  
process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use,  
Article the eighth. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and  
public trial, in the State or District where the offence shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by  
law; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to be  
Article the ninth. In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed  
fifty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact shall be  
tried otherwise than by the jury.  
Article the tenth. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor  
Article the eleventh. The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not  
Article the twelfth. The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution,

ATTEST.

Fredrick Augustus Muhlenberg  
Speaker of the House of Representatives

